FAMOUS REGIMENTS IN LINE OF MARCH

Fifth Infantry of Regulars Has Had Great Career.

IN LONG SERIES OF BATTLES

Eleventh Infantry and the Eleventh Cavalry, Although of More Recent Origin, Have Done Good Service. Light and Mountain Batteries of Artillery Have Brilliant Records.

Few regiments of the United States army have a history so long or a career so distinguished as has the famous Fifth. None has had a more remarkable career.

All along the route of the parade yesterday the Fifth was greeted by cheers and handclapping. The regiment was organized more than a century ago, but even its present personnel has seen rough service.

Among other noteworthy sections of the parade were those formed by the Eleventh Infantry, the Eleventh Cavalry, Second Field Artillery, and by what was formerly the old Fourth Artillery. Facts as to the history of these regiments are presented herewith.

Fifth Infantry.

The Fifth Infantry was organized in 1798, but was discharged in 1800; again organized in 1808 on account of threatened war with England, and served through the war of 1812; it was conspicuous in action when, under command of Col. Pickney, it turned the British right flank at Cook's Mill, Canada, and assisted in driving the enemy in confusion from the field.

At the conclusion of the war in 1815 reorganization took place, in which the old Fifth Infantry was consolidated with other regiments and a new Fifth Infantry created. This regiment is passing before us to-day. its first colonel, James Miller, when asked at Lundy's Lane if he could take a certain work from the enemy, made the modest and soldierly reply, now known to every schoolboy, "I'll try, sir!" and proceeded to take the work in gallant style. The regiment served from 1815 to 1845 in various parts of present States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Nebraska, protecting trade and enabling the development of the country.

This regiment bore a conspicuous part in the battle on the Mississippi, where the command, under Gen. Atkinson, completely routed the Indians and ended the Black Hawk war in 1842.

In 1845 this regiment moved into Texas to protect that State against attack from Mexico, while forming its constitution preparatory to joining the Union. Here it fell under the command of Gen. Zachary Taylor and formed part of his command during this interesting period which developed into the Mexican war. With Taylor along the Rio Grande in that war, the regiment fought gallantly at Palo Alto, where it turned an attack by the enemy into a rout, and at Rasaca de la Palma, where it joined the attack that broke the center of the Mexican line and drove the enemy precipitately from the field.

Captures Monterey.

The American army next moved to the occupation of Matamoras, Mexico, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and, leaving sufficient force to hold that place, moved up the river to Camargo and thence to Monterey, capturing the latter city in September, 1847. The engagements at Monterey were the last engagements of the Fifth Infantry in Northern Mexico. It was sent down the river to Matamoras and transferred by sea to Gen. Scott's army, now advancing upon Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

The Fifth Infantry did not take an active part in the siege of Vera Cruz, but as a part of Worth's Division joined the army on the field of Cerro Gordo as the enemy displayed the white flag from his works. The regiment was in the thick of the fight at Churubusco, and shared the honors at Molino del Rey, where its casualties amounted to 40 per cent of its strength.

The regiment furnished its share of the ten officers and 260 men from Worth's Division who volunteered to assault the castle of Chapultepec. The remainder of the division followed up the assaulting column. Entering the castle of Chapultepec and proceeding onward to the Garita San Cosme, which was carried by a gallant dash that drove the enemy in confusion from his guns. The possession of the Garita placed our troops within the City of Mexico, the surrender of which place followed the next day, September, 14, 1847, and virtually ended the Mexican war.

The regiment was stationed in Arkansas and Indian Territories till 1851, when it was transferred to Texas. In 1857 it was sent to Florida, where it was engaged in operation against the Seminole Indians. The stay in Florida was short, for the Utah expedition was organized in June, 1857, and the Fifth Infantry was assigned to it. The regiment had reached Fort Laramie, Wyo., in September, 1857, and the vicinity of Fort Bridger, Wyo., in October. It entered the Salt Lake Valley in July, 1858, and took position in Camp Floyd, the famous camp of United States authority, in the midst of the hostile and threatening Mormon population.

Transferred to New Mexico in 1860, it was kept on duty in that territory during the civil war, and had several engagements with Confederate commands operating in that part of the country.

Battles with Indians.

After the civil war it served in the Department of the Missouri till 1876, operating against Indians from the Republican River to the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

In 1874-'5 it was operating in Indian Territory against the Kiowas and Comanches, and the various other bands of hostile Indian Territory Indians. Its operations were so vigorous and incessant that the Indians gave up of sheer necessity, and peace was established throughout the disturbed district.

At the news of the Custer massacre on the Little Big Horn River, Mont., in 1876, the Fifth Infantry was ordered north to join in the general operations against the Indians, and after several pursuits and scouts, it took station at the mouth of the Tongue River, where Fort Keogh was later established.

In October, 1876, the regiment moved out to the support of a supply train whose escort was having a running fight with a large body of Indians under Sitting Bull. The Indians fled, but were pursued and overtaken by Gen. Miles and brought to bay. After "talks" and efforts to secure peaceable settlement, the lack of sincerety of the Indians was apparent, and Gen. Miles informed them that they must accept his conditions or fight. The fight ensued and Miles drove the Indians from every part of the field and pursued them forty-two miles to the south side of the Yellowstone, where 2,000 men, women, and children surrendered, with ponies, arms, ammunition, and supplies. Sitting Bull and Gall with small bands of followers escaped to the northward.

Early in December, a part of the regiment under Lieut. F. D. Baldwin, struck Sitting Bull's party and drove it south of the Missouri, the Indians escaping into the Bad Lands; and again on December 18, the same party located and fell upon Sitting Bull's camp, capturing the entire camp, with ponies, &c., the Indians making their escape by precipitate flight into the Bad Lands.

Wins the Victory.

On the last of December Gen. Miles moved up the valley of the Tongue River against the Sioux and Cheyennes under Crazy Horse. The ground was frozen and covered with snow, and the icy cliffs of the canyon sides had to be scaled by our attacking force. The Indians numbered about 600 warriors, and they fought desperately for five hours on that cold winter's day before they were driven from the field. Information gained from prisoners taken in this fight, led to expeditions by the Fifth Infantry in April and in May, which resulted in the unconditional surrender of about 2,500 of the Indians. In the meantime, the Indian chief, Lame Deer, with his renegade band, had broken off and gone to the westward. This band was pursued by troops, including two companies of the Fifth Infantry, and after some severe marching and fighting, was subdued with the loss of some 450 ponies and all camp material.

The next year, 1877, the Nez Perce Indians, under Chief Joseph, started from their reservation westward and were pursued by Gen. Howard from the Pacific Coast over the mountains into Montana. Troops from the eastern slope were sent to endeavor to locate and intercept the Indians, who so skillfully eluded and valiantly fought that they made their way in spite of all, as far as the eastern part of Montana. The Fifth Infantry in conjunction with other troops, brought them finally to a standstill, and after a severe engagement, opened by a charge in which two officers and twenty-two men were killed and four officers and thirty-eight men wounded, the Indians surrendered to Gen. Miles.

In 1879, the Fifth Infantry, in conjunction with other troops, moved against a large body of Indians in the Milk River country, and in 1880 and 1881, it was also in the field operating against Indians, and again in the Crow Indian uprising in Montana in 1887 it was called out and participated in the operations which resulted in the restoration of peace.

Served in Georgia and Florida from January to August, 1898; moved to Cuba in August after Santiago campaign, and served there till July, 1900, when it was transferred to the Philippines, where it remained, performing arduous duties, incident to the insurrection, till September, 1903. After three years' service in the United States, it went to Cuba as part of the army of Cuban pacification, and has been on that duty till the present time.

Eleventh Infantry.

The original Eleventh Infantry was organized in 1861, and served through the civil war in the Army of the Potomac. Ordered first to Washington in 1862, it was transfedded to McClellan on the Peninsula, where as part of Sykes Division, it followed the fortunes of the army through the memorable battles of the Peninsula campaign till in August it was transferred to Pope's army and took part in the second battle of Bull Run. Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, are among the names that tell the glory of the regiment's gallantry and achievements. At Petersburg it supported the disastrous assault of the Ninth Corps.

The regiment was reorganized in 1869 and served first in Texas, where it performed scouting duty, and had numerous engagements with the Indians. Afterward, in 1876, it was transferred to the Department of Dakota for field service in connection with the operations against Indians following the bloody Custer massacre. During the years 1877 and 1878 the regiment was engaged in numerous expeditions and scouts against Indians. In 1881 it formed part of the expedition which attacked Sitting Bull's camp near Poplar River, inflicting a severe blow and virtually breaking the back of the hostile resistence; many prisoners were taken, and in July Sitting Bull himself, with his few remaining followers, gave himself up at Fort Buford, N. Dak.

Stationed in Arizona at the outbreak of the Spanish war, it was transferred to Alabama and Florida, in readiness for oversea operations; it was designated to form part of the Porto Rican expedition, and participated in all the operations of this expedition, which resulted in the complete overthrow of the Spanish power and the establishment of the American control in that island. The regiment served one year in Porto Rico, when it was withdrawn, leaving four companies behind, and six months later it was ordered to the Philippines, where it aided in the work of suppressing the insurrection. It returned from the Philippines in March, 1904; was sent to San Francisco in 1905 for duty in connection with the earthquake disaster, and thus contributed toward the laurels which the army won on that memorable occasion. The next year, 1906, it was suddenly ordered to Cuba as part of the army of Cuban pacification, and it is now returning from that duty.

Eleventh Cavalry.

The Eleventh Cavalry is a new regiment, organized in 1901; it served in the Philippines 1902-04, and after two and one-half years in the United States was sent to Cuba as part of the army of Cuban pacification, and from this successful work is now returning.

Field Artillery, Mountain.

Batteries A and B, Second Field Artillery, the mountain batteries, served in the Philippine Islands two years and two months since our occupation of those islands, and in Cuba with the army of Cuban pacification during its two and one-half years of occupancy of Cuba just completed.

Field Artillery Battalion, Light.

In this command are batteries that formerly belonged to the old Second Regiment of Artillery, a regiment that had a brilliant record in the wars of our country.

They fought throughout the Seminole war, and although the theater of operations was a wilderness and every hammock and swamp a citadel for the enemy, and although the heat was intense and the climate deadly, this regiment assisted in bringing this seven years' war to a successful conclusion.

The Second fought in all the battles of the campaign against the City of Mexico, figuring most prominently and suffering the heaviest losses at Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and City of Mexico.

The battery now known as Battery D, Third Field Artillery, was, in the Mexican war, Light Battery A, Second United States Artillery. In his official report of the battle at Chapultepec, Gen. Worth states of this battery: "It has never been my fortune to witness a more brilliant exhibition of courage and conduct."

The regiment fought with distinction throughout the civil war, and two successive chiefs of artillery of the Army of the Potomac—W. F. Barry and H. J. Hunt—were officers of the old Second Artillery.

Coast Artillery Battalion.

These troops belong principally to organizations that formerly were part of the old Fourth Artillery. This regiment fought through the Black Hawk, the Seminole, the Mexican, the civil, the Modoc, and Spanish wars.

In all these wars it was conspicuous for its efficiency, and upon leaving the Division of the Pacific at the close of the Indian wars, the division commander reported to Washington that while in that division this regiment "added to its already splendid reputation, by soldierly efficiency in the field in four campaigns, by continuous exemplary conduct in garrison, and especially by the conspicuous attainments and affability of its officers." The 104th Company (in this battalion) formerly formed part of Battery A, of the

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PATRIOTISM WAS IN THE AIR; RIOT OF COLOR EVERYWHERE

On no other occasion, or no previous inauguration, had Washington ever been dressed in such gala attire as that which she donned in honor of Taft and which was marred by the weather.

As the day for the celebration of the inauguration drew near Washington, usually a staid and sober city, marked by conservatism and not prone under the stress of any excitement to great enthusiasm, gave herself wholly to the spell of patriotic fervor.

Along the line of the inaugural march there was scarce a window that was not taken. There was never a balcony—though some of them were old, of iron, and rusted, and fallen into decrepitude—that was not bolstered and shored up and made safe, so that points of vantage could be used for the occasion. The whole city along the line of march seemed to be quite mad in its fervor of patriotism, partly due to individual effort and part for which the inaugural committees were responsible.

But the general effect was that of a riot of color, in which, as was fitting, the Stars and Stripes predominated. The inaugural committee had done its best to secure some sort of harmony in the decorative scheme, and had urged that house fronts and balconies and windows be decorated in white and green, but with little avail. For most people had the American flag on hand and displayed it freely, and other people had decorations of past inaugurations tucked away in the attic, which they brought forth for this occasion.

Flags of All Nations.

Along the line of march Chinese restaurants displayed the yellow banner of the Celestial Empire, and the German flag flew, and the English, and the French, and there were stars and shields and strange designs in many colors, until the general effect as one looked down the Avenue—the finest thoroughfare in all the world for such a parade as this—was a riot and a blaze of many colors.

If there was any one who desired to see Washington beautiful, the normal Washington, it is plain that inauguration day was not the time; for in the excess of patriotism over the departure of Roosevelt and the accession of Taft, the facades of her buildings were hidden and distorted; her modesty, one of her chief charms, was put to blush; her art rendered for the nonce inartistic; her beauties were draped with tinsel; her permanent solidity and conservatism disguised beneath the garish trappings of the county fair.

There was so much pine lumber along the line of the procession that you could smell it.

Flags Out of Place.

Perhaps the first sign that one coming into the city would notice that the city was in gala attire would be the flags flying at the dome of the Capitol, and these, too, seem a little out of place, detracting as they do from the wonderful architectural beauties of one of the grandest domes in the world.

It is along the line of parade that the decorations are most in evidence, though many business houses elsewhere have made brave attempts at gala attire, and the liberal display of the American flag has been by no means confined to Pennsylvania avenue. Looking down Pennsylvaia avenue from the Capitol, one cannot help but be struck by the thought that, after all, what a beautiful flag the Stars and Stripes is. Here and there you shall see other colors, the green and white banners which the inaugural committee tried so hard to have adopted as the official inaugural colors, flags of other nations, and so on.

But the main end of the whole decorative scheme is given by the American flag, and it is no exaggeration to say that the business houses on both sides of the street are literally covered with thousands of them. It is a riot of color—red, white, and blue—from the Capitol to the court of honor in front of the White House.

The court of honor, though marred perhaps, was still very beautiful. It is composed of two sets of four pillars each; tall, white pillars, the imitation flutings of which are lines of laurel leaves. Each bears on its apex a golden basket containing palms and flowers. From these, extending in both directions, west to the Mills Building and east to Fifteenth street, are smaller pillars of white, from which are suspended garlands of laurel, which furnish the decorative end in the day time and strings of brilliant electric lights for nightfall.

Colors Chosen by Barrett.

One of the noticeable decorations here is the grandstand in front of the Bureau of American Republics, set apart for the representatives of the Pan-American republics. This stand is draped in the colors selected by Mr. Barrett as the colors for the Pan-American flag, and the sections assigned to each republic are marked with panels bearing its name.

The beauties of Lafayette Park were, of course, hidden. Hugh grandstands lined the edges of the park, but, fortunately, did not shut out the view of two of the finest statues in the city—those of Rochambeau and Gen. Lafayette.

Above, amid the suspended garlands, hung banners of white bearing the monograms of the incoming Executives—Taft and Sherman. The State, War, and Navy Building was decorated simply, with a few American flags draped at various places across the north front. But even these seemed rather a disfigurement, detracting from the massive beauty of the architecture.

The Treasury Building, at the other side of the court of honor, was almost entirely hidden and disfigured by the enormous grand stand which occupied the whole of the north front. Opposite the Treasury the artistic decoration of the Riggs Bank was most noticeable, while flaunting itself in the breeze across G street hung a huge banner bearing the pictures of Taft and Sherman in heroic size—a relic of campaign days.

Facade Unfinished.

It was a great pity, of course, that the new facade of the Treasury building could not have been finished in time for the inauguration, but in spite of the yawning gap made by the absence of one pillar and a segment of the roof at the north end of the facade the building still seemed to bear itself with dignity.

Turning into the Avenue from Fifteenth street, one got the full effect of the marvelous decorative scheme—the blaze of color on both sides of the street, the arches of electric lights overhead, the myriads of stands, the bunting-covered booths along the sidewalk. The first block of the Avenue, down to the Municipal Building, bore the aspect of a row of booths at a county fair. It was almost barbaric in its wealth of decoration. But this was admirably balanced by the good taste of the decorations of the New Willard Hotel, whose tall pillars were draped in white and encircled with laurel, and at night illuminated.

To many people, however, the most beautiful sight along the Avenue was the new Municipal Building, which the Commissioners, with admirable taste and foresight, had forborne to decorate at all. In all the beauty and purity of its architecture it stood there, white, noble looking, and with dignified simplicity. At night time, in spite of the heroic efforts to attract attention elsewhere by a multiplicity of varicolored lights and by electric devices of all kinds, the brilliantly lighted windows of the Municipal Building, set in their marble frames, were most strikingly conspicuous and beautiful.

All Are Decorated.

There was no building along the Avenue, however humble, that had not made some extraordinary attempt at decoration. But amid them all some few stood out for their beauty of decoration. Among these was the Washington Post Building.

The Munsey Building also created considerable comment by its clever scheme of decoration. It had no external decorations except a few flags, but at nighttime the upper stories were lighted from the inside with red lights, the middle stories with white lights, and the lower stories with blue. Across the street the building of the Southern Railway was conspicuous for its many windows, at the bottom of each of which flags were draped.

The Raleigh Hotel was noticeable for the simplicity and good taste of its decorations also, and one of the features here was a large illuminated flag on the roof. The post-office seemed to be overburdened with decoration. It bore so much bunting of various colors and in such strange designs that it seemed to eliminate all the dignity of its architecture, while the temporary sightseeing stand over its entrance added to the undignified effect.

The fine building of the Evening Star was tastefully decorated with flags and brilliant lights.

One business house that was noticeable for the ornate beauty of its gala attire was D. J. Kaufman's. It bore on its facade large oil paintings of President Taft and Vice President Sherman, and the whole building was tastefully draped with flags and festooned with electric lights.

Brilliant Block.

Perhaps the most brilliant block of the entire Avenue was that between Ninth and Tenth streets, where are gathered a multiplicity of small theaters and moving-picture shows, each of which was a blaze of light.

The big store of Parker, Bridget & Co. was also a notable feature in the Avenue scheme of decoration, and the store of S. Kann, Sons & Co. was a blaze of brilliant illumination and wonderful electric signs.

The Saks & Co. building was simply, but most effectively, decorated, and the building of the United States Realty Company, fronting on a triangle, took full advantage of that fact to decorate on all sides.

The Center Market was one noticeable building because of the fact that it, more than any other, tried to adhere strictly to the decorative scheme suggested by the inaugural committee. Its decorations were entirely in the inaugural colors, green and white, and they afforded a marked contrast to the red, white, and blue elsewhere.

The old hotels farther down the Avenue, the Metropolitan and the National, were both decorated in a most dignified way, each window of these hotels carrying an American flag, flying, not draped. And these made a striking demonstration of the fact that, after all, the American flag looks better flying than it does in any fantastical design. A notable decoration farther down the Avenue was that of the building occupied by the Norris-Peters Company, for here a tall white mast had been erected, and its halyards were covered with multi-colored pennants that fluttered gayly in the breeze.

Owners Took Pride.

But while thus some of the buildings along the line of procession have been singled out because of their special features, it must be said that practically every building along the route showed that its owners had taken a fine pride in the glory and meaning of the day, and that the generally fine and beautiful effect was due to the combined efforts of everybody. It was this community of spirit and high feeling of patriotism on the part of Washington's business man that made the fine decorations for this inauguration better than any that preceded it.

Whatever criticisms might be leveled against the ceremonies of inauguration day, there can be none justly to decry the wonderful management and executive ability displayed in organizing the procession; in caring for the crowds, and in taking care that this, the most dignified and most purely national of all gatherings that takes place anywhere in the nation, should pass off without a hitch.

Inauguration day is pre-eminently the day of the American people. Finely it differentiates itself from any other approximately similar ceremony that might take place in any other nation; for coronations and national ceremonies elsewhere are governmental matters, ordered by the government, and the people are simply allowed to look on at the pageant.

Day of the People.

But here in Washington inauguration day is the day of the American people. It is not the government's officer who assumes the duties and emoluments of his office. It is the people's servant who, amid the people's acclaims and the people's rejoicings, takes the oath before God to serve the American people faithfully—the people and the nation.

Each foot of the route of the procession from the historic White House to the most magnificent Capitol in the world and back again, furnished to the waiting throng a striking lesson in American history that made thousands of hearts glow with pride of country and patriotic fervor. The decorations were brilliant, the parade was such as not to be duplicated in the capital city of any other nation on God's green earth; but it was not the blare of bands, the waving of banners, the glint of the sun upon the shouldered rifles, or the jaunty step of the American sailors, or the martial tread of the horses, that made up the significance of this unique procession.

For he must be a dull American, indeed, who could not see that back of all this show and excitement and enthusiasm, deep-seated in the minds of the people, was the fact that all of this was but another well-ordered step in the onward march of the progress of the whole American people, who—

* * * Moving up from high to higher,
Become on Fortune's crowning slope
The pillar of a people's hope,
The center of a world's desire.

Nor could the great throng of men, women, and children that lined the streets and occupied the stands and peered from the countless windows along the route of the parade be altogether oblivious of the fact that this wonderful procession on its way from the Capitol to the White House passed by many statues of those who had gone before—the men who have made this day, with all its national significance, possible.

Statue Not Missed.

Of course, the statue of Washington, which, had it stood in its ordinary place, would have directly faced the grand stand where President Taft took his oath of office, at the east portico of the Capitol, had been removed. But surely this was not needed at such a time in the city named by the "Father of His Country," who founded it, and with that tall and stately shaft rising sublime to the heavens for all to see.

The people who watched the procession, made up of distinguished cities from every State in the wide Union, must have thought how its long length had wound by the statue of Benjamin Franklin, at Tenth street and the Avenue, the patriot, philosopher, and philanthropist, holding his hand up toward the passing throng as if in silent admonition to remember the days gone by—the days that have made this day possible.

Earlier than this, on its return to the White House, the procession had passed that fine statue of Garfield at the Maryland avenue entrance to the Capitol grounds, one of our three martyred Presidents, who himself on such another day as this had gone triumphantly, amid the shouts of other people, this same road.

Then, too, there must have been a thought among those who saw the white-haired and dignified Chief Justice Fuller administering, with due solemnity, the oath of high office to President Taft, of that other statue, hemmed in by thousands upon thousands of people, of Chief Justice Marshall, who himself administered the oath to so many Presidents. And, had the sightseers looked closely from the proceedings of the day to the base of this statue, they must have recognized a peculiar appropriateness in the panel which shows Victory leading Young America to swear fidelity at the altar of the Union.

As the procession turned into the Avenue at the foot of Capitol Hill, who could have helped but think how the Peace Monument, erected "in memory of the officers, seamen, and marines of the United States navy who fell in defense of the Union and liberty of their country, 1861-65," bore also the inscription that "they died that their country might live."

WHERE TAFT STANDS.

I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declaration of the party platform * * * if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those (the Roosevelt) reforms a most important feature of my administration.

Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law has been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me.

I hope to be able to submit at the first regular session of the incoming Congress, in December next, definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws.

A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff.

Should it be impossible to do so (to raise adequate revenue) by import duties, new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among these I recommend a graduated inheritance tax.

I wish to reiterate all the reasons which he (Roosevelt) has presented in favor of the policy of maintaining a strong navy as the best conservator of our peace.

Our international policy is always to promote peace.

In the international controversies which are likely to arise in the Orient, growing out of the question of the open door and other issues, the United States can maintain her interests intact and secure respect for her just demands.

By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the Federal Executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of aliens in the courts of the Federal governmnt.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws, so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency.

The incoming Congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill.

The construction (of the Panama Canal) * * * will certainly be completed by the next administration, if not before.

I propose to devote all the energy possible and under my control to the pushing of this work on the plans that have been adopted, and to stand behind the men who are doing faithful, hard work to bring about the early completion of this the greatest constructive enterprise of modern times.

The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason.

UNITED STATES SENATE, SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Nelson W. Aldrich, Providence, R. I., October 5, 1881, to March 3, 1911.
Augustus O. Bacon, Macon, Ga., March 4, 1895, to March 3, 1913.
Joseph W. Bailey, Gainesville, Tex., March 4, 1901, to March 3, 1913.
John H. Bankhead, Fayette, Ala., June 18, 1907, to March 3, 1913.
Albert J. Beveridge, Indianapolis, Ind., March 4, 1899, to March 3, 1911.
William E. Borah, Boise, Idaho, March 4, 1907, to March 3, 1913.
Jonathan Bourne, jr., Portland, Oreg., March 4, 1907, to March 3, 1913.
William O. Bradley, Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1909, to March 3, 1915.
Frank B. Brandegee, New London, Conn., May 10, 1905, to March 3, 1915.
Frank O. Briggs, Trenton, N. J., March 4, 1907, to March 3, 1913.
Joseph L. Bristow, Salina, Kans., March 4, 1909, to March 3, 1915.
Norris Brown, Kearney, Nebr., March 4, 1907, to March 3, 1913.
Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford, Conn., March 4, 1905, to March 3, 1911.
Elmer J. Burkett, Lincoln, Nebr., March 4, 1905, to March 3, 1911.
Henry E. Burnham, Manchester, N. H., March 4, 1901, to March 3, 1913.
Julius C. Burrows, Kalamazoo, Mich., January 15, 1895, to March 3, 1911.
Theodore E. Burton, Cleveland, Ohio, March 4, 1909, to March 3, 1915.
Thomas H. Carter, Helena, Mont., March 4, 1905, to March 3, 1911.
George E. Chamberlain, Portland, Oreg., March 4, 1909, to March 3, 1915.
Moses E. Clapp, Saint Paul, Minn., January 23, 1901, to March 3, 1911.
Clarence D. Clark, Evanston, Wyo., January 23, 1895, to March 3, 1911.
James P. Clarke, Little Rock, Ark., March 4, 1903, to March 3, 1915.
*Alexander S. Clay, Marietta, Ga., March 4, 1897.
Winthrop Murray Crane, Dalton, Mass., October 12, 1904, to March 3, 1913.
Coe I. Crawford, Huron, S. Dak., March 4, 1909, to March 3, 1915.
Charles A. Culberson, Dallas, Tex., March 4, 1899, to March 3, 1911.
Shelby M. Cullom, Springfield, Ill., March 4, 1883, to March 3, 1913.
Albert B. Cummins, Des Moines, Iowa, November 24, 1908, to March 3, 1915.
Charles Curtis, Topeka, Kans., January 23, 1907, to March 3, 1913.
John W. Daniel, Lynchburg, Va., March 4, 1887, to March 3, 1911.
Jefferson Davis, Little Rock, Ark., March 4, 1907, to March 3, 1913.
Chauncey M. Depew, New York City, N. Y., March 4, 1899, to March 3, 1911.
Charles Dick, Akron, Ohio, March 2, 1904, to March 3, 1911.
William P. Dillingham, Waterbury, Vt., October 18, 1900, to March 3, 1915.
Joseph M. Dixon, Missoula, Mont., March 4, 1907, to March 3, 1913.
Jonathan P. Dolliver, Fort Dodge, Iowa, August 21, 1900, to March 3, 1913.
Henry A. Du Pont, Winterthur, Del., June 13, 1906, to March 3, 1911.
Stephen B. Elkins, Elkins, W. Va., March 4, 1895, to March 3, 1913.
*Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Fla., March 4, 1909.
Frank P. Flint, Los Angeles, Cal., March 4, 1905, to March 3, 1911.
Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La., March 4, 1901, to March 3, 1913.
James B. Frazier, Chattanooga, Tenn., March 21, 1905, to March 3, 1911.
William P. Frye, Lewiston, Me., March 15, 1881, to March 3, 1913.
Jacob H. Gallinger, Concord, N. H., March 4, 1891, to March 3, 1915.
Robert J. Gamble, Yankton, S. Dak., March 4, 1901, to March 3, 1913.
Tom P. Gore, Lawton, Okla., December 11, 1907, to March 3, 1915.
Simon Guggenheim, Denver, Col., March 4, 1907, to March 3, 1913.
Eugene Hale, Ellsworth, Me., March 4, 1881, March 3, 1911.
Weldon B. Heyburn, Wallace, Idaho, March 4, 1903, to March 3, 1915.
Charles J. Hughes, jr., Denver, Colo., March 4, 1909, to March 3, 1915.
Martin N. Johnson, Petersburg, N. Dak., March 4, 1909, to March 3, 1915.
Joseph F. Johnston, Birmingham, Ala., August 6, 1907, to March 3, 1915.
Wesley L. Jones, North Yakima, Wash., March 4, 1909, to March 3, 1915.
John Kean, Elizabeth, N. J., March 4, 1899, to March 3, 1911.
Robert M. La Follette, Madison, Wis., March 4, 1905, to March 3, 1911.
Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant, Mass., March 4, 1893, to March 3, 1911.
Porter J. McCumber, Wahpeton, N. Dak., March 4, 1899, to March 3, 1911.
Samuel D. McEnery, New Orleans, La., March 4, 1897, to March 3, 1915.
Anselm J. McLaurin, Brandon, Miss., March 4, 1901, to March 3, 1913.
Thomas S. Martin, Scottsville, Va., March 4, 1895, to March 3, 1913.
H. D. Money, Carrollton, Miss., October 8, 1897, to March 3, 1911.
Knute Nelson, Alexandria, Minn., March 4, 1895, to March 3, 1913.
Francis G. Newlands, Reno, Nev., March 4, 1903, to March 3, 1915.
George S. Nixon, Winnemucca, Nev., March 4, 1905, to March 3, 1911.
Lee S. Overman, Salisbury, N. C., March 4, 1903, to March 3, 1915.
Robert L. Owen, Muskogee, Okla., December 11, 1907, to March 3, 1913.
Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt., October 21, 1908, to March 3, 1911.
T. H. Paynter, Frankfort, Ky., March 4, 1907, to March 3, 1913.
Boies Penrose, Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1897, to March 3, 1915.
George C. Perkins, Oakland, Cal., July 26, 1893, to March 3, 1915.
Samuel H. Piles, Seattle, Wash., March 4, 1905, to March 3, 1911.
Isidor Rayner, Baltimore, Md., March 4, 1905, to March 3, 1911.
Harry A. Richardson, Dover, Del., March 4, 1907, to March 3, 1913.
Elihu Root, New York, N. Y., March 4, 1909, to March 3, 1915.
Nathan B. Scott, Wheeling, W. Va., March 4, 1899, to March 3, 1911.
Benjamin F. Shiveley, South Bend, Ind., March 4, 1909, to March 3, 1915.
Furnifold McL. Simmons, Raleigh, N. C., March 4, 1901, to March 3, 1913.
Edley D. Smith, Florence, S. C., March 4, 1909, to March 3, 1915.
John Walter Smith, Snow Hill, Md., March 25, 1908, to March 3, 1915.
William Alden Smith, Grand Rapids, Mich., February 6, 1907, to March 3, 1913.
Reed Smoot, Provo, Utah, March 4, 1903, to March 3, 1915.
William J. Stone, St. Louis, Mo., March 4, 1903, to March 3, 1915.
George Sutherland, Salt Lake City, Utah, March 4, 1905, to March 3, 1911.
James P. Taliaferro, Jacksonville, Fla., April 19, 1899, to March 3, 1911.
Robert L. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn., March 4, 1907, to March 3, 1913.
Benjamin R. Tillman, Trenton, S. C., March 4, 1895, to March 3, 1913.
William Warner, Kansas City, Mo., March 18, 1905, to March 3, 1911.
Francis E. Warren, Cheyenne, Wyo., March 4, 1895, to March 3, 1913.
George Peabody Wetmore, Newport, R. I., January 21, 1908, to March 3, 1913.

*Appointed by governor pending meeting of legislature.

PARADE IS VIEWED FROM THE HOTELS

Managements Praised for the Facilities Accorded.

CHEERS FOR PASSING TROOPS

Moving Human Picture of Patriotism Offers Feast for the Eyes—Parties Are Formed by Those Having Use of Windows—Senators Knox, Hopkins, Scott, and Smoot Entertain.

Visitors from out of town, many of whom had come hundreds and thousands of miles to see William Howard Taft inaugurated and to witness the great pageant, and who had intrusted themselves during their stay here to the tender mercy of the local hotels, are full of praise of the treatment accorded them at the hands of the managements of the various houses, and the facilities given to view the parade and the incidental sights.

Washington hotels are celebrated for their liberality, and in order to make the stay of the visitors as agreeable as possible and send them home again a living advertisement for the guest houses of the National Capital, they were given the privilege of using the windows, balconies, fire escapes, and every other point of vantage from which to witness the parade. No extra charge was made for the use of these places, and the permanent guests were not disturbed in their rooms, of which they had the fullest use.

Those who had seen as much as they cared to see of the sights adjourned to the lobbies, giving others a chance to take their places at the windows, balconies, chairs, and other points to feast their eyes on the great, moving, human picture of patriotism. Men, women, and children, snugly wrapped up and well protected from the cold blasts which now and then swept up and down the thoroughfares and through the open windows, waved greetings to the marching host with flags, handkerchiefs, and canes and other inauguration souvenirs.

Passing Troops Cheered.

In order to get as much comfort out of the afternoon as possible many of the guests had laid in a supply of eatables and drinkables, and distributed these with a lavish hand among their own guests and friends. As the various State delegations passed in review before these hotels they were invariably greeted with applause and "Three cheers!" which were given by some strong-voiced and enthusiastic guest by means of a megaphone.

Some of the guests of the New Willard found that their regular apartments were not sufficiently large to accommodate the friends whom they had invited, and in order to give them all an opportunity to "see the whole show" they had engaged some of the windows and reception rooms. Among those who entertained in this manner at the New Willard were Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, the new Secretary of State, whose party occupied the Pennsylvania avenue ladies' reception room. As the Pennsylvania statesman returned from the Capitol, accompanied by Senator Lodge, and their carriage passed the New Willard he bowed slightly to his friends in the hotel.

Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, and Senator Scott, of West Virginia, also entertained parties in their apartments. William Nelson Cromwell, the Panama Canal lawyer, had two rooms and a balcony fronting on Pennsylvaia avenue, where he welcomed and entertained friends and guests.

Among others who had window parties were Col. E. A. Wall, of Utah; Col. W. B. Sanders, of Cleveland; Senator Smoot, of Utah; Jefferson Seligman, the banker, of New York; J. Coffman, of New York; P. MacGuire, of New York, and E. O'Brien.

Hospitality Enjoyed.

A suite of rooms up on the fifth floor, from which a magnificient view was had along Pennsylvaia avenue to the Capitol, had been engaged as the headquarters of the National Republican League, and there was a constant stream of members, friends and guests, who availed themselves of the hospitality of the organization.

There was a large delegation of the Hungarian Republican Club, of New York, at the windows when President Taft, accompanied by Mrs. Taft, passed on his way to the White House. Marcos Brown, the president of the club, raised the huge megaphone to his mouth and, in a voice which could be heard for blocks, greeted the President with these words:

"President Taft, the National League congratulates you and wishes you good luck."

The sentiment of the salute was taken up by the people in the street, who cheered, and President Taft bowed and waved his hand in acknowledgment of the friendly greeting.

Governors, editors, statesmen, and officers and members of the league from every section of the country called at headquarters during the day. Among those who enjoyed the hospitality of the league were:

Guests of the League.

Lafayette Young, Des Moines, Iowa; Patrick M. Lorgan, Gloucester, Mass.; Hyman D. Davis, Cleveland, Ohio; Henry P. Holden, District of Columbia; George S. Terry, assistant treasurer, New York; Frederick F. Meyer, jr., Newark, N. J.; A. P. Sawyer, Seattle, Wash.; Rudolph Aronson, New York; A. L. Gaylord, Elyria, Ohio; William D. Chambers, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. C. Hawkins, Bradford, Pa.; Charles R. Schinn, Baltimore; Ernest E. Hart, Council Bluffs, Iowa; J. M. Bishop, New York; Harvey D. Dow, Sedalia, Mo.; W. W. Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, Minn.; William B. Brewster, assistant organizer, National Republican League, New York; W. N. Mitchell, Atlanta, Ga.; John A. Stevens, New York; W. H. Dandurand, Montreal; M. McNie, Minneapolis, Minn.; John Becan Ryan, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. P. Hobgood, president Pennsylvania State League; William Hennessey Smith, St. Louis, Mo.; J. William De Grange, West Virginia; Guido Gores, president Ohio Republican League, Cincinnati; Nat C. Murray, Cincinnati; William G. Ramsay, Wilmington, Del.; A. R. Hart, Wilmington, Del.; John Heelan, New York; E. A. M. Lawson, Salem, N. J.; Middleton Smith, New York; Noble Newport Potts, Chicago; R. Jackson, Peoria, Ill.; Alfred E. Lunt, Boston, president College League of Republican Clubs; Gus A. Schuldt, Washington, D. C.; C. W. Pafflow, St. Louis; G. R. Brasston, Gulfport, Miss.; Henry M. Camp, Norwalk, Conn.; R. C. McCormick, Seattle, Wash.; J. H. Townsend, Washington, D. C.; William C. Connor, New York; P. J. H. Farrell, cammander-in-chief Army of Philippines; Frederick Werner, Washington, D. C.; George W. Marshall, Milford, Del.; N. L. Glick, Wilmington, Del.; Victor du Portso, Wilmington, Del.; Dr. William Marshall, jr., Milford, Del.

Frank Terrin, Omaha, Nebr.; Marcus Braun, New York; Commander Leopold Molnar, Budapest, Hungary; Charles F.

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